

Why That Number Upon the Confederate Flag?

"MERRIMAC" AND MONITOR

Some Fresh Details of a Much Discussed Battle-Anecdotes of Lee. The Batallion of Local Defence Troops.

For the dates of the secession of the three of the Confederate States, M. Murdock, of Fort Worth, Texas, and F. Randolph Smith, of Henderson, North Carolina, are referred to the Cal-

Tennessee secoded June, 24, 1861. Missouri seceded October 31, 1861.

Kentucky seceded November 20, 1851. All of the thirteen States had representation in the Confederate Congress; all of them fought for the Confederate Cause Because three of them, Tennessee, Missouri and Kontucky, were occupied at an early date by the enemy, and so had rep-resentation in the Congress of the United States, and so had soldiers, the timeatos, and so had soluters, the threwers, the mercenary, or the men who re drafted, in the Federal Army, we not take their stars from our roll of nor, or their stars from our gorlous laxy. Maryland would surely have en of this number, but for the arrest of imprisonment of her Legislature bear the State could declare for secession. the State could declare for secession, t was the flower of her chivalry, gh confronted by the greatest ob-es, fought under the Confederate

wore a unit then as to their rights an policy, as they have been ever since "Solid South." Delaware, though a slav State, was north of Mason and Dixon sympathy with the South, the Stated not be called Southern.

ST. PAUL'S TABLET.
e pillars of the tablet to President
beside the beautiful memorial winSt. Paul's Church in this city,
cribed the names of the thirteen
rate States of America in the or-

constituted authorities of the State away from the Capital and hite exile."

Missouri fought for her independence from the beginning, first as a separate sovereign State and then as one of the Confederate States. The witer above quoted, a Yankee and in sympathy with the oppressors of the South, says: "With the admission of Missouri into the Confederacy and the transfer of so many of her troops to that service, the organization of the State guard virtually came ton an end." And with the millitary "holding" Missouri and fereing her to appear as in the "Union," and forcing so many in the State to fight against the South, during the whole four years of the war her Southern sentiment was show by the continual outbreaks against the chains that held her.

ENLISTED FOR PAY,

As to those who were on the muster

NO REBELLION.

In conclusion I would remind Mrs. Murdock that it is only through ignorance or malice that the war between the States could be characterized as a "rebellion."

The former we may accept as an excuse for "the nations of the earth;" the latter explains the use of the phrase by the agressors in the war. And for a Confederate to consider the epithet "rebel" as a "title of subliving the part of several consideration. "heretic" bestowed upon him by the KATE MASON ROWLAND. Richmond, Va.

MONITOR AND MERRIMAC.

Corrections of Errors of Mc Clay' History.

The following are extracts from the at The louve of "The Merrimac-municities entitled "The Merrimac-municities at the Battle," by George Tucker Brooke, LL Battle," by George Tucker Brooke, LL Battle, of Common and Statute

not been reversed before the collision, she would have gone clean through the Cumberland and would probably have been carried to the bottom by the sinking ruins of her victim. As it was, with a great wrench, she drew out of the wreck but lost her submerged ram. The Congress was then pounded into a helpless condition, took fire and finally blew up; the other ships field; the Minnesota ran aground about a mile away where the Merrimac could not reach her. That day's battle was at an end. The Merrimac did not return to Norfolk that night but anchored off Sewell's Point. Two of the Merrimac's guns were struck on the muzzles, in the close-up fight, and were

little boats as we may smach an exe-shell under our teet. One of these little boats was named the "Beaufort," and was commanded by Lieutenant William H. Parker, who had graduated at Annapolis and had been in the old navy, but had resigned when the war broke out. When the Morriman and these little boats with their boarding parties were about ready to go down to the roads to attack the Monitor, the writer, having obtained permission of his commanding officer, went aboard the "Beaufort" and asked Captain Parker to take him as his votunteer akd. Captain Parker had his full complement of midshipmen-young Mallory, of Hampton, Va. and young Virginius Newton, of Norfolk, Va. It is believed that young Mallory was atterwards killed in a haval baftle down South, but Mr. Virginius Newton, is now, and has been for a great number of years, a prominent and influential resident of Richmond, Va. Captain Parker agreed to let the writer go and assigned him a specific duty in the plan to capture the "Monitor." He was one of the party who was to throw the canvas over the top of the "Monitor" and "smoke" om out.

in full view. Why did not the Monitor come out and protect the defenceless little schooner? Why did not the twenty-five men-of-war (which Maclay says were there) come out and take care of the poor little schooner? Why did not the twenty-six war vessels (including the Monitor) come out and "crush the monster by sheer weight?" They saw the United States flag hauled down and the Confederate flag run up instead, while foreign men-of-war were looking on. It they had any fight in them one would suppose that would have brought it out. The Merrimac steamed up and down, firing at the shipping and coaxing and bantering and bulying the Monitor to come out and have another fight, but the Monitor and all the other twenty-five ships of war, singly and collectively, absolutely refused the challenge. Finally, when the Merrimac became convinced that neither the Monitor nor any other ship or ships could be either coaxed or bantered or bulled into another fight, she returned to Norfolk, and of course the little boats returned with her. Upon the return to Norfolk the writer left the "Beaufort" and returned to life duties on the "States" and his personal connection with the Merrimac and her doings ceased.

But after this the Merrimac again went down to Hampton Roads and challenged the Monitor to another fight. This time the Merrimac and her doings ceased.

But after this the Merrimac again went down to Hampton Roads and challenged the Monitor to another fight. This time the Merrimac aught the Monitor and a whole Federal fleet, out from under the guns of Fortress Monroe. When they saw the Merrimac they all turned tail and fied to the "shelter" of the guns afforters Monroe. The fairest northern account of the Merrimac they all turned tail and fied to the "shelter" of the guns afforters Monroe when she came down the bay she found the Union fleet, including the Monitor, hard at work shelling the Confederate hatteries at Sewell's Point. As she came towards them they ceased their cannot went of the the returned of the shelter of Fortress

Roads. DREWRY'S BLUFF. But the personal relations of this writer with the Monitor were not over yet. As is well known when the Confederates abandoned Norfolk in the spring of 1862 they blew up the Merrimac because she

New Incidents Illustrating his Courtesy Kindness and Tenderness.

Kindness and Tenderness.

A lady correspondent of the Baltimore Sun writes the following anecdots of Central Lee, describing an interview with him as he was homeward bound from the dismal field of Gettysburg:

Mesars. Editors:—It was the summer of 1864, just after the battle of Gettysburg when the contending armies retiring from the field were running an exciting from the Blue Ridge, hoping to intercept Lee, who had moved across the vest of the mountain and was aiming to reach the South through Chester's gap, a pass just a mile or two east of the little town of Front Royal. And no one could doubt the anxiety which the Southern leader must have felt for the success of his race.

for the main body of the troops to come up. I shall hever forget my first sight of

I shall hever forget my frat sight of the grand old chief as he atood on the portice surrounded by his officers, a tall, commanding figure, clad in dusty, traveistained gray, but with a courtly dignified bearing that would have entitled him to distinction anywhere. And the face, earnest and careworn, but kind and benevolent in its expression, was the face of a father rather than that of a war-flor I thought.

sonal relations with the Monitor were and listened with as much courteous inbroken off. He never saw her again,
the music and not with his brave troops
wading the Shenandoah and straining
wading the Shenandoah and straining
wading the Shenandoah on the alert one
overy never to reach the desired goal in
every never to reach the desired goal in time. That he was on the alert one

could tell by his quite gistice in local window toward the road where the unns of gray came marching on that was all.

As we sang:

But the God of David still Guides the pebble with his will, There are giants yet to kill Wears therebyon.

Wrongs unsarryen.

When he had enriched our albums with his autograph, he rose to take leave, saying as he did so:
"I wish we were leaving you to pleace and happiness, and I do hope the next soldlers who come will not annoy you very much." Then, turning to my sister and myself with a twinkle in his eyes, he added: "And he sure, little daughters, you do not let any of those handsome young Yankees carry you away."
Passing out to the lawn his quick eye noted under the aspen tree a little carriage, in, which my baby brother lay fast asleep. He stepped quickly to the side of it and, bending down, pressed his hearded lips to the little unconscious face, then mounted his horse and with a parting wave of his hat, passed forever from our sight.

wave of his hat, passed forever from our sight.

From sight, but not from memory. And, thinking of him now, it is not the brave soldier and great leader I recall so much as the unsollish, warm-hearted, strong man, who could interest himself in thoughtless young attrangers and entertain them while his heart was torn with anxiety and his mind weighed down by responsibilities that would have crushed a weaker spirit.

After the close of the war when he had taken up his noble work at Lexington, the writer sent him a communication asking him for some personal memento. He responded promptly in a kind note, inclosing a military button, which he stated had accompanied him in all his Virginia campaigns. These are now cherished treasures.

Front Reyal, Va.

Local Defence Troops 2d Regiment. To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Is it possible to obtain the muster-roll
of the Second Infantry Battallen, Local
Defence Troops, Atterwards the Second
Infantry Regiment, Local Defence Troops,
D. E. Scruggs, colonel?

2. I wish also to inquite
any surviving members of same with
any surviving members of same with
whom I can communicate.

Very truly yours,

Mrs. H. E. W.

22 860 60 Self-come the baselinist of control like sheeps.

Minnear results that scarces of the properties that a sheep of the properties of the pro 25,000 0 0 5,500 00 46,000 00 93,000 00 \$5,\$50 00 44,500 00

United Gas Imp. Co. slock, 100 market value, carried out at market \$8,071,750 00 \$3,100,626 25 \$3,100,626 25 value... \$8,071,750 00 \$3,100,626 25 \$3,100,626 25 value... \$4,987,845 05 Amount carried forward... Par Market Lonned Collatoral Loans— Par Market Lonned Value. Value. Thereon. \$ 2,825 80,000 14,000 25,000 25,000

25,000

216,828 00 18,427 56 291,941 84 30,268 W 617 58 724,645 52 Aggregate amount of all assets of the company stated at their sciual value. . . . \$0,150,820,76
LIABILITIES. Gross claims for adjusted and unpaid losses due and to become due...

Gross claims for adjusted and unpaid losses due and to become due...

LiabiLities. Gross premiums received and receivable upon all unexpired fire risks running for the part of the part Total innathed premiums.

Total unnathed premiums.

Amount reclaimable by the insured on perpetual fire insurance policies being for and on per cent. of the premium of deposit received.

Commissions, brokerage and other charges due mid to become due to agents and brokers on premiums paid and in course of collection. Aggregate amount of all liabilities including paid up capital slock and net surplus \$0,100,823 20 RECEIPTS DURING THE YEAR. Net collected..... \$ 889,240 02 Gross premiums on risks written and rinewed during the year..... 4,706,063 80 Net cash actually received for promiums.

Received for interest on mortgages.

Received for interest and dividends on stocks said boads, collateral losss, sad from sil other sources.

Income received from all other sources. Rept., 831,905.32; Profit on sais of sates, 847,126,00; Miscellaneous, 80,433.07.

Deposit premiums not included above. 141,786 49 'Aggregate amount of receipts actually received during the year in cash....... \$5,818,376 18
DISBURSEMENTS DURING THE TRAE.

B. C. WHERRY & SONS and W. W. HARDWICKE

Sworn to January 22, 1003, before EDWIN S. GAULT, Notary Public.

ANUAL STATEMENT FOR THE FISCAL PLAN THE TRAVELERS INSURANCE COMPANY, 1002 OF THE ACTUAL CONDITION OF THE TRAVELERS INSURANCE COMPANY, ORGANIZED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF CONNECTION, MADE TO THE AUDITOR OF FUELIG ACCOUNTS FOR THE COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA. FURSUANT TO THE LAWS OF VIRGINIA.

Name of the company is full, THE TRAVELERS INSURANCE COMPANY; Location of homes or principal office of said company, Larry Connections, President Silvente, County, Charles of the positions of the Company, Life AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE, President Silvente, County, 1204; Name of the general sgent in Virginia. A. BEIRNE BLANK, Residence, RICHMOND, VA.

689,178,680 00 4,340 1,282,843 60 118.069 61 \$ 5,890,700 \$6 4,618,083 40 Totals.... DISBURSEMENTS. Amount of losses paid.

Amount of the state 914,118 61 2,120,020 95 Totals...... \$0,695,438 20 Life and Accident, &c

Amount of losses unpaid, (unadjusted, \$181,501.64; rosisted, \$70,230) \$ 301,441 \$4 \$6 \$1.0000 LIABILITIES.

\$3,558,051 00 H Total number and amount of policies in force at end of year 1002...... 884 \$3,080,146 00 Amount of losses and claims on policies unpaid December 31, 1001 1 230 00 16,500 under the first on policies incurred during the year 1902 15 16,500 00 19,616 90 Amoun at Rick at End of Year Amount of losses and claims on policies paid during the year 1002.......... 10

Total...... 9133,806 06 A. O. DUNHAM, President, JOHN B. MOURIE, Secretary,

State of Connecticut; City of Harriord-sa; before JAMES L. HOWARD, JR., Notary Public. LOCAL AGENTS.

Williamson Tailey & Co., T. L. Alfriend & Son, Dime Savings Bank, Walter B. Claimorne, SPECIAL CITY AGENTS. LÓCAL AGENTS.

George L. Hanke, VIRGINIA DISTRICT AGENTS O. W. Hawthorne. Huske & McKinney, Lanier Gray, Roancke, Va.,
Huske & McKinney, Lanier Gray, Roancke, Va.,
Davis, Childa & Co., Lynchburg, Va.,
Gloud, Randolph & Hawthorne, Charlotteeville, Va.,
Williamson & Tomple, Danville, Va.,
J. F. Hurs, Insurance Agency, Tasswell, Va.

BLAIR & TABB For Virginia, West Virginia and North Carolina.

718 East Main Street, Richmond, Va.